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ABSTRACT

Trends and emerging developments within the libraries of 34 traditionally public black colleges and universities are examined, based on the questionnaire responses of chief librarians working within those institutions. This report interprets certain progress made by the colleges primarily within the last three years. It also presents certain findings regarding student enrollment, collections, staffing patterns, facilities, financial support, interinstitutional cooperation, services to students, and selected general information. Statistical tables relating to these areas are included. It is concluded that although progress is apparent, tremendous work is needed for these institutions to gain parity with comparable institutions. The solution resides in increased funding from four sources: the state legislature, federal government, alumni association, and private foundations or other philanthropic organizations. One of the pressing problems of the traditionally public black colleges continues to be the elimination of deficiencies caused by the historic inequities of financial and professional support. (LBH)

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A CONTEMPORARY STATUS REPORT ON THE LIBRARIES OF HISTORICALLY BLACK PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

SEPTEMBER 20, 1976

COMPILED BY

THE OFFICE FOR ADVANCEMENT
OF PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES -
A DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES
AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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PREFACE

During the past decade, social scientists have been actively involved in studying, analyzing, and synthesizing certain data as they pertain to historically public black colleges and universities. All to often, misinterpretation of such data has resulted in a somewhat distorted view of these institutions.

Even though there has been extensive study of historically public black colleges and universities in America, little is known about the contemporary status of the libraries of historically public black institutions of post-secondary education. This study aims to increase the specificity of data regarding trends and emerging developments transpiring within the libraries of thirty-four traditionally public black colleges and universities. This project has been undertaken with an appreciation for the progressive and constructive changes associated with these libraries. As these institutions and libraries continue to undergo progressive and meaningful changes, the end result will be the delivery of a higher quality education to students enrolled and a marked improvement in the American society in general.

It is my underlying assumption that while certain progressive developments and changes have occurred within these institutions there is a need for increased financial support for the libraries associated with this study.

Johnny R. Hill, Ph.D.
Director of The Office
for Advancement of
Public Negro Colleges

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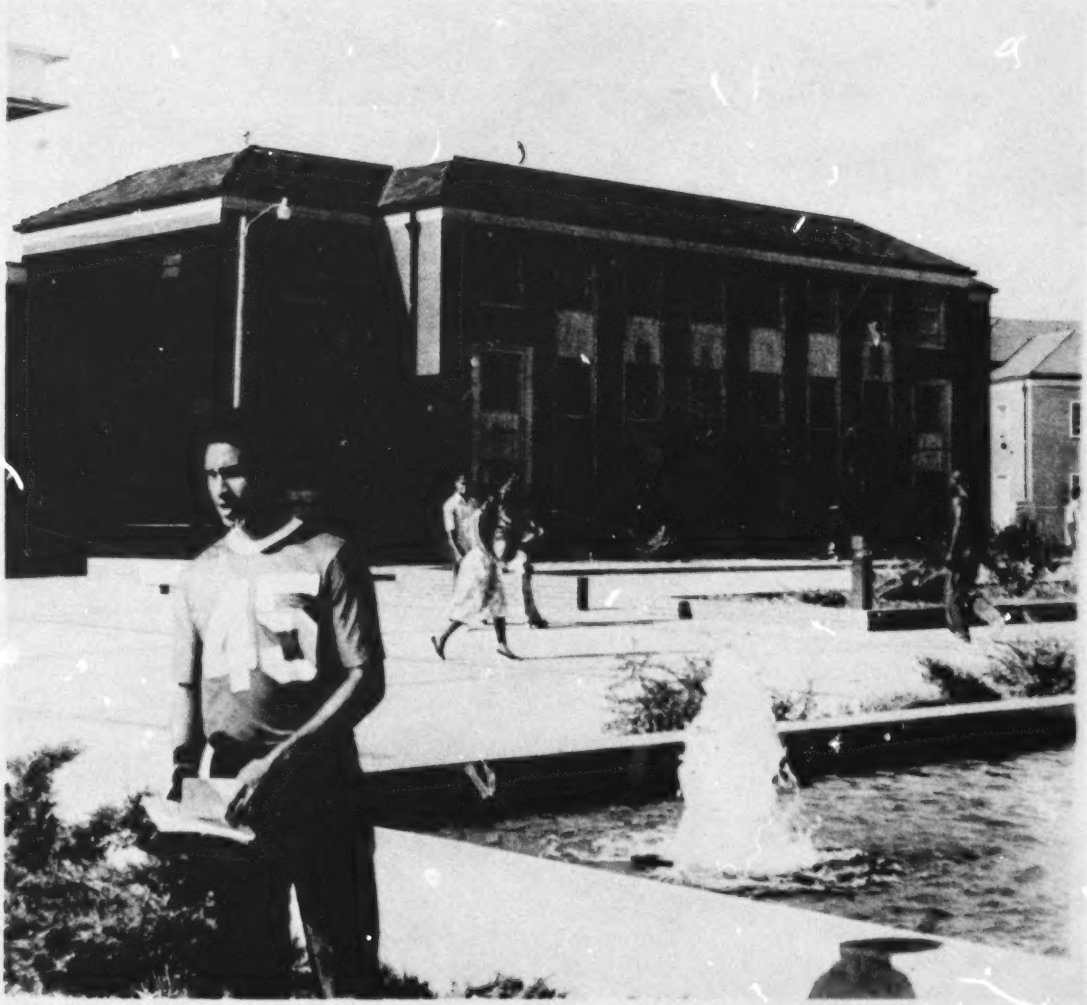
Data for this study could not have been obtained without the assistance and cooperation of the chief librarians working within the thirty-four institutions.

Acknowledged with thanks for special advice and assistance are Dr. Charles Churchwell, Director of Library Services at Brown University; Mrs. Janie Hatton, Milwaukee; Wisconsin, Mrs. Dorothy Logan, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Drs. Leonard Slade and Warren Swindell of Frankfort, Kentucky.

Thanks are also extended to the staff members of the Office for Advancement of Public Negro Colleges for their editorial, typing, and technical assistance.

Special appreciation and gratitude is extended to the chief executives and directors of libraries of the thirty-four participating institutions for their cooperation and assistance in helping to produce this special report.



The G. Lamar Harrison Library

Langston University

The thirty-four traditionally public black colleges and universities are making meaningful progress in their efforts to overcome certain deficiences associated with their libraries. As these institutions attempt to educate students and keep pace with the growth occurring within the body of knowledge, these institutions will need continuous and increased financial support. The financial support of these libraries should be systematically planned for and, above all, financial support of these libraries should remain free from periodic and capricious fluctuation.

Johnny R. Hill
Director of the Office
for Advancement of
Public Negro Colleges

With increases in student enrollment at historically public black colleges and universities coupled with an expansion of curricula offerings to include new programs and services, the challenge facing the libraries of these thirty-four institutions is enormous. How are chief executives and library directors of these institutions responding to the primary challenge and tangentially related circumstances facing their libraries?

This *Library Status Report* is based on the responses of chief librarians working within thirty-four traditionally public black colleges to a questionnaire prepared by the staff members of OAPNC.

This report interprets certain progress made by the nation's thirty-four historically public black colleges primarily within the last three years. This report will also share certain findings regarding student enrollment, collections, staffing patterns, facilities, financial support, inter-institutional cooperation, services to students, and selected general information.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT:

The thirty-four historically public black colleges enrolled 137,290 students during the 1975-76 academic year. Of the 137,290 enrolled, 122,021 were classified as undergraduates with the remaining 15,269 being classified as graduate and professional students. Individual institutional enrollment figures are provided in Table I.

TABLE I

ENROLLMENT DATA OF THE TRADITIONALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES FOR THE 1975-76 ACADEMIC YEAR

Institutions	Undergraduate Enrollment	Graduate Enrollment	Total
Alabama A&M University	3413	1107	4520
Alabama State University	2864	703	3567
Albany State College	2096		2096
Alcorn State University	2848	243	3091
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	2599		2599
Bowie State College	1993	1105	3098
Central State University	2335		2335
Cheyney State College	2417	303	2720
Coppin State College	2555	424	2979
Delaware State College	2185		2185
Eliz. City State University	1629		1629
Fayetteville State University	4022		4022
Florida A&M University	5295	399	5694
Fort Valley State College	1720	211	1931
Grambling State University	3741	217	3958
Jackson State University	6352	1366	7718
Kentucky State University	2083	163	2246
Langston University	1155		1155
Lincoln U. (Mo.)	2153	260	2413
Lincoln U. (Pa.)	1178		1178
Miss. Valley State University	3042		3042
Morgan State University	5370	991	6361
Norfolk State College	6363	191	6554
N. C. A&T State University	4511	834	5345
N. C. Central University	4114	616	4730
Prairie View A&M University	3944	1388	5332
Savannah State College	2462	425	2887
S. C. State College	2909	617	3526
Southern University System			
Baton Rouge	8236	1276	9512
New Orleans	3461		3461
Shreveport	939		939
Tennessee State University	5012	674	5686
Texas Southern University	6963	1231	8194
Virginia State College	4034	525	4559
West Virginia State College	3955		3955
Winston-Salem State University	2073		2073
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	122,021	15,269	137,290

The 1975-76 total enrollment figure of 137,290 is significant because it represents an increase of 13 percent when contrasted with the 1974-75 enrollment figures. Nationally, public institutions increased 9.9 percent. Equally significant is the fact that these institutions are enrolling an increasingly larger number of Caucasian and international students. Obviously, the consistent growth factor associated with these institutions is one variable that contributes to the need for improvement and expansion of library facilities and materials.

COLLECTIONS:

Based on data submitted to OAPNC by the chief librarians of the thirty-four institutions a total of 5,532,870 volumes of books are housed within the thirty-four libraries. The figure 5,532,870 represents an increase of 932,097 volume of books when contrasted with the total of 4,600,773 volumes housed in these libraries in 1973-74.

All of the libraries are fully accredited by their respective state, regional, and various professional accreditation agencies that are national in scope. Twenty-one libraries are listed as holding membership in the American Library Association. Although most of the institutions hold membership in ALA several report deficiencies in meeting the minimum standards of ALA for college and university libraries.

With increased federal and state financial assistance, increases in the number of volumes of books within these libraries of traditionally public black colleges have been notable at some institutions over a period of two academic years, from 1973-74 to 1975-76. The SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM , which is made up of three campuses, exhibited the largest increase in the number of 145,990 books followed by ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY with 73,981, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY with 61,031, SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE with 55,894, and TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY with 49,551.

Table II provides a rank order listing of institutions based upon the volumes of books housed within the libraries of the thirty-four institutions.

TABLE II

1975-76 RANK ORDER OF HISTORICALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES BASED ON VOLUMES OF BOOKS HELD

Southern University System	408,461
North Carolina A&T State University	342,114
North Carolina Central University	311,031
Texas Southern University	265,214
Florida A&M University	247,806
Jackson State University	246,698
Alabama A&M University	235,634
Tennessee State University	229,301

TABLE II continued

Norfolk State College	188,999
South Carolina State College	182,815
Virginia State College	168,553
Prairie View A&M University	165,000
W. Virginia State College	155,412
Kentucky State University	155,000
Morgan State University	154,032
Cheyney State College	150,000
Central State University	135,000
Fort Valley State College	130,863
Lincoln University (Pa.)	125,000
Grambling State University	123,077
Langston University	118,849
Alabama State University	118,672
Lincoln University (Mo.)	118,516
Bowie State College	117,283
Winston-Salem State University	114,240
Alcorn State University	105,014
Delaware State College	102,889
Albany State College	96,000
Savannah State College	94,802
Fayetteville State University	93,710
Coppin State College	89,665
Mississippi Valley State College	88,259
Elizabeth City State University	80,959
Univ. of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	71,002

Table II reveals that the volumes of books housed in these institutions range from 408,461 to 71,002. The average number of volumes housed in these libraries is 162,731. Although the SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM has the largest number of volumes, seven institutions have 200,000 or more. These institutions are NORTH CAROLINA A&T with 342,114 volumes, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL with 311,031 volumes, TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY with 265,214 volumes, FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY with 247,806 volumes, JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY with 246,698 volumes, ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY with 238,634 volumes, and TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY with 229,301 volumes. There are also seven libraries housing less than 100,000 volumes.

In addition to numerical deficiences, several respondents cited weaknessess in various subject areas of their collections, ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY needs library materials to support its developing graduate degree program in education. CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY, TENNESSEE STATE and TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, and JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY need additional library materials and financial assistance for their emerging mass communications programs. MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY needs funds that will permit the hiring of additional personnel for classifying books. LANGSTON UNIVERSITY needs library materials and funds for additional library staff. TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY will soon be moving into a new library and needs funds that will permit the purchasing of

new equipment and machinery. The SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY campus in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, needs more contemporary books in a variety of subject areas and funds that will assist the library in its efforts to institute an automated system for acquisitions, serials, documents, overdue notices and circulation. BOWIE STATE COLLEGE has a need for funds and library materials that will contribute to the strengthening of its psychology program. NORTH CAROLINA A&T, SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, PRAIRIE VIEW A&M and TENNESSEE STATE need increased funds and new library resources that will contribute to the strengthening of their engineering programs. TEXAS SOUTHERN, ALABAMA A&M, ALABAMA STATE, NORFOLK STATE, FLORIDA A&M, KENTUCKY STATE and NORTH CAROLINA A&T need learning resources and library materials for their business administration programs. ALBANY STATE, SAVANNAH STATE, MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE and the UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF need more new books for various academic areas. Other academic areas where library resources are needed include the humanities, natural sciences, industrial technology, public affairs, and the social sciences.

Significant progress has been made by the libraries in terms of increased periodicals and newspapers. NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE reported the largest increase from the 1973-74 to the 1975-76 academic years, an increase of 1,110 followed by the SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM with 959. Other increases occurred at TENNESSEE STATE with 613, TEXAS SOUTHERN with 611, JACKSON STATE with 485, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL with 469, and the UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF with 383.

Many librarians are investing in various forms of microtext. The largest collections of microtexts are found at ALABAMA A&M with 214,844, VIRGINIA STATE with 172,540, NORTH CAROLINA A&T with 168,944, DELAWARE STATE with 155,344, SAVANNAH STATE with 140,390, and FORT VALLEY with 133,113.

Most of the librarians have diversified and increased the audio-visual holdings. Thirty-two of the thirty-four libraries have special collections. The preponderance of these special collections contain rare and historically important documents and artifacts associated with the struggles and history of black Americans. Although the "ethnicity concept" pervades these special collections, by no means are these special collections restricted to the plight of black Americans. The social and economic development of respective states, geographical regions, the special works of artists, and the papers of college presidents, social reformers, and political leaders are found within some of these special collections.

THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF:

Traditionally public black colleges employed a total of 742 persons during the 1975-76 academic year. Three-hundred and fourteen of the 742 persons employed were professional librarians with the remaining 428 persons serving as support staff members. Of the 314 professional librarians, 273 hold degrees at the master's level, whereas 246 held that degree during the 1973-74 school year. The number of librarians who hold earned doctorate degrees have increased from three in 1973-74

to six during 1975-76. Each of the following institutions reported having one professional librarian who held the earned doctorate degree, ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY, FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY, JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, and TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

Twenty-three librarians hold the Bachelor of Science in Library Science; however, all have engaged in additional study as a means of enhancing their professional development. Thirteen support staff members held graduate degrees in various academic areas. Individual institutional staffing patterns are illustrated in Table 3. (See following page)

Table III reveals that the SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM has thirty professional librarians, which is the largest number of librarians employed by any OAPNC-affiliated institution. Ranking next in order are MORGAN STATE with 18, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL with 17, FLORIDA A&M with 14, ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY and VIRGINIA STATE with 13 each, ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY and JACKSON STATE with 12 each, NORTH CAROLINA A&T and TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY with 11 each. The average number of professional librarians employed at OAPNC institutions is approximately nine librarians per institution, an increase of nearly two librarians per institution within the last two years. Nineteen OAPNC-affiliated institutions reported having less than nine professional librarians. Institutions having five or fewer professional librarians include ALBANY STATE COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF, CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY, CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE, ELIZABETH CITY STATE, LANGSTON UNIVERSITY, SAVANNAH STATE, and the SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER CITY CAMPUS OF SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

FACILITIES:

The most recently constructed library facilities among OAPNC-affiliated institutions are found at CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE (1975), ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY (1975), FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (1975), MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY (1973), NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE (1973), SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY - SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER CITY CAMPUS (1972) and LINCOLN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1972).

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY and CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY are scheduled to occupy new libraries within the next year. Further evidence of efforts to improve and expand the libraries of OAPNC-affiliated institutions is borne out by the renovations presently occurring within the libraries of COPPIN STATE COLLEGE, and JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY, which was expanded in 1974. This expansion, at a cost of 1.75 million dollars, nearly tripled the size of the library from 28,000 square feet to 76,805. The library of JACKSON STATE also houses a media center on the ground floor with a television studio and dial access carrels in the reference department and and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 150 for group viewing and other programs. The renovation and expansion of the NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY will be completed in September of 1976. This 2.5 million dollar improvement project will include 100,000 square feet with a storage capacity of 500,000 volumes, work space for 40 persons, and seating space for 1200 users.

TABLE III-B

1975-76 LIBRARY STAFFING PATTERNS FOR THIRTY-FOUR HISTORICALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES

Institutions	Support Staff		
	Number of Support Staff Members Holding Master Degrees	Number of Support Staff Holding Bachelor Degrees	Number of Support Staff Holding Less Than A Bachelor Degree
Alabama A&M University		3	14
Alabama State University	1	4	4
Albany State College		2	2
Alcorn State University		7	3
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff		6	5
Bowie State College	1	1	9
Central State University		4	4
Cheyney State College		1	11
Coppin State College			9
Delaware State College			6
Elizabeth City State Univ.	1	2	2
Fayetteville State Univ.		5	3
Florida A&M University		9	7
Fort Valley State College	4	7	2
Grambling State University	1	5	3
Jackson State University		12	9
Kentucky State University	1	6	5
Langston University		4	
Lincoln University (Mo.)		1	4
Lincoln University (Pa.)		1	7
Miss. Valley State Univ.		14	3
Morgan State University		6	16
Norfolk State College		12	13
N. C. A&T State University		10	9
N. C. Central University	2	8	6
Prairie View A&M University			11
Savannah State College		2	7
S. C. State College		4	17
Southern University System			
Baton Rouge		5	9
New Orleans			4
Shreveport		2	2
Tennessee State University	2	5	5
Texas Southern University		11	16
Virginia State College		4	8
West Virginia State College		3	4
Winston-Salem State Univ.		5	5
TOTALS	13	171	244

TABLE III-A

1975-76 LIBRARY STAFFING PATTERNS FOR THIRTY-FOUR HISTORICALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES

Institutions	Professional Staff			
	Number of Professionals Holding Earned Doctorate Degrees	Number of Professionals Holding Educational Specialist Degrees	Number of Professionals Holding Master Degrees	Number of Professionals Holding Bachelor Degrees
Alabama A&M University			11	1
Alabama State University	1		9	3
Albany State College			5	
Alcorn State University			7	
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff			3	
Bowie State College			8	2
Central State University			5	
Cheyney State College			5	
Coppin State College			6	
Delaware State College		1	5	3
Elizabeth City State Univ.			4	
Fayetteville State Univ.			6	
Florida A&M University	1		13	
Fort Valley State College			6	1
Grambling State University			9	
Jackson State University	1		11	
Kentucky State University			8	
Langston University			2	
Lincoln University (Mo.)			6	
Lincoln University (Pa.)			8	
Miss. Valley State Univ.			6	
Morgan State University			18	
Norfolk State College	1		9	
N. C. A&T State University			11	
N. C. Central University	1		15	
Prairie View A&M University			11	1
Savannah State College			5	
S. C. State College			5	3
Southern University System				
Baton Rouge			15	2
New Orleans			9	2
Shreveport			2	
Tennessee State University			10	1
Texas Southern University	1		9	
Virginia State College			11	2
West Virginia State College			5	2
Winston-Salem State Univ.			6	
TOTALS	6	1	284	23

The Paul G. Blazer Library

Kentucky State University

Table IV reveals the dates that buildings serving as libraries were first used, as well as other descriptive information associated with the libraries of OAPNC-affiliated institutions. (See following page.)

Table IV shows the following seven institutions having seating capacities for 1,000 students or more: MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY with a seating capacity of 1500; TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY with a seating capacity of 1100; JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY with 1090; NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE, ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY, and GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY with seating capacities of 1,000 each.

Five institutions reported having seating capacity ranging from 200 to 300. These institutions are CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY with a capacity of 200, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI with 235, SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE reporting 275, LANGSTON UNIVERSITY with 282, and ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY reporting 300.

Leaders among the thirty-four institutions in terms of volume capacity are the SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, which has a volume capacity of 1,200,000. The SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM is followed by NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, which reported a volume capacity of 500,000, JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY with a volume capacity of 450,000, TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, and FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY reported volume capacities of 350,000 each. PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY, NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE and ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY reported volume capacities of 301,000, 300,000 and 300,000 respectively.

Based on the data provided, only two institutions reported being able to seat at least one third of its total student body in its library. Institutions able to seat one third or more of their 1975-76 student body are FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE and LINCOLN UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania. Obviously, the inability of these institutions to seat one third of their total student body tends to suggest that corrective actions should be taken to ameliorate this apparent deficiency.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE:

Federal grants under Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965 have provided the libraries of traditionally public black colleges with a total of 1,802,701 dollars over the past four years. These grants permitted the chief librarians to purchase materials for basic collections, to purchase materials to support traditional and non-traditional programs of study, to fill out collections of journals, to purchase microtexts and to acquire audio-visual materials.

Although there is wide variance in the amounts received by the individual institutions, all appear to have benefited from Title II funds. ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY and the UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT PINE BLUFF benefited least from the program. These two institutions received 16,578 and 4,235 dollars respectively within the last four academic years.

TABLE IV

1975-76 FACILITIES DATA ON HISTORICALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES

Institutions	Building Date	Expansion and Rennovations	Number of Square Ft.	Volume Capacity	Seating Capacity
Alabama A&M University	1968		60,000	300,000	1000
Alabama State University	1948		20,000	150,000	341
Albany State College	1959		15,468	121,000	626
Alcorn State University	1970		54,000	178,000	900
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	1968		39,200	109,000	550
Bowie State College	1959		20,291	60,000	119
Central State University	1959		60,000	160,000	200
Cheyney State College	1975		94,740	200,000	400
Coppin State College	1961	*	95,400	200,000	750
Delaware State College	1975		60,000	159,000	720
Elizabeth City State Univ.	1966		18,969	80,000	300
Fayetteville State Univ.	1968		26,490	100,000	425
Florida A&M University	1948		84,000	350,000	500
Fort Valley State College	1975		64,000	275,000	675
Grambling State University	1962		51,810	200,000	1000
Jackson State University	1959	*	82,690	450,000	1090
Kentucky State University	1969		29,465	155,000	428
Langston University	1949		18,036	5,670	282
Lincoln University (Mo.)	1950		16,955	115,200	235
Lincoln University (Pa.)	1972		71,000	250,000	500
Miss. Valley State Univ.	1973		56,192	160,000	750
Morgan State University	1973		106,632	350,000	1500
Norfolk State College	1973		95,858	300,000	1000
N. C. A&T State University	1955		88,964	250,000	688
N. C. Central University	1951	*	100,000	500,000	1000
Prairie View A&M University	1945		102,262	301,000	800
Savannah State College	1970		22,000	100,000	275
S. C. State College	1969		41,247	168,000	500
Southern University System					
Baton Rouge	1940		39,563	500,000	850
New Orleans	1963		89,745	500,000	500
Shreveport	1972		20,000	200,000	750
Tennessee State University	1927		36,309	255,000	350
Texas Southern University	1956		85,500	350,000	1100
Virginia State College	1960		60,000	200,000	600
West Virginia State College	1961		16,000	200,000	450
Winston-Salem State Univ.	1967		32,990	120,000	535

* Denotes recent expansion or rennovation of libraries

Among these institutions that received $50,000 or more in Title II funds within the last four academic years are ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY, ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY, CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY, GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY, JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY. MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY Baton Rouge Campus, TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY, and TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY. Table V provides a comprehensive listing of reported Title II funds awarded OAPNC-affiliated institutions and financial assistance provided by other federal agencies.

TABLE V

FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE LIBRARIES OF HISTORICALLY PUBLIC BLACK LIBRARIES FOR THE YEARS 1971-75

Institutions	Title II Support	Other Federal Support for Libraries
Alabama A&M University	104,821	
Alabama State University	16,579	
Albany State College	40,369	10,000
Alcorn State University	57,163	
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	4,235	
Bowie State College	14,235	5,000
Central State University	59,059	
Cheyney State College	not reported	18,000
Coppin State College	32,099	
Delaware State College	24,416	57,796
Elizabeth City State Univ.	23,963	
Fayetteville State Univ.	27,168	
Florida A&M University	37,962	8,879
Fort Valley State College	47,568	
Grambling State University	78,090	28,350
Jackson State University	189,448	
Kentucky State University	32,048	5,522
Langston University	20,168	
Lincoln University (Mo.)	47,802	4,455
Lincoln University (Pa.)	not reported	
Miss. Valley State Univ.	49,308	
Morgan State University	77,963	
Norfolk State College	85,359	
N. C. A&T State Univ.	37,971	
N. C. Central University	82,308	
Prairie View A&M University	59,750	
Savannah State College	42,040	
S. C. State College	38,288	8,439
Southern University System		
Baton Rouge	150,698	
New Orleans	34,861	
Shreveport	18,567	
Tennessee State University	62,235	
Texas Southern University	89,931	
Virginia State College	40,939	100,000
West Virginia State College	42,133	
Winston-Salem State Univ.	33,158	55,850
TOTALS	1,802,701	302,291

Title II funds were not the only federal funds made available to the traditionally public black colleges in their efforts to expand and improve their library holdings. ALBANY STATE COLLEGE reported that it received a $10,000 grant in 1974 from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which enabled it to purchase certain library equipment. CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE received $18,000 during the 1973-74 academic year through Title VI in order to acquire more books. DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE received 32,796 during the academic years of 1973-75 from Title VI-A, Title III, Title VI-S and H.E.W., for audio-visual equipment, classification system conversion, and for the creation of a research task force. GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY was awarded a total of $20,000 through Title III during the 1973-74 academic year for the purpose of assisting its library development project. Five-thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars of the state of Kentucky's revenue sharing dollars went to KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY for library improvement. Eight-thousand four-hundred and thirty-nine dollars was awarded to SOUTH CAROLINA STATE through Title II-A for the purpose of locating, describing and coordinating a six state African-American Material Center. Through Title III VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was awarded $100,000 to assist it in its efforts to develop an instructional materials center. The Appalachian Regional Development Commission awarded WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY a grant totaling $55,850 for the purchase of library materials.

FOUNDATION GRANTS AND PRIVATE SUPPORT:

Grants awarded to historically public black colleges for the purpose of helping to improve libraries during the years 1970 through 1976 totaled 453,719. Table VI provides an overview of the grants made to historically black colleges for library improvement and development.

TABLE VI

FOUNDATION GRANTS AWARDED TO TRADITIONALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES FOR

Institution	Year of Award	Amount Awarded	Donors	Purpose of Award
Alabama A&M	1972	4400	University Foundation	To purchase print materials
Alabama A&M	1972	400	Alabama Center for Higher Education	To assist in the development of modules for teaching a class entitled, "Introduction to Library Usage"

Institution	Year of Award	Amount Awarded	Donors	Purpose of Award
Alabama A&M University	1976	397	The University Foundation	To assist in the purchasing of library books.
Central State University	1974	10,000	The American Association for State and Local History	To help restore historical materials damaged in the April 3, 1974 tornado.
	1975	25,000	Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.	For the purchase of a special collection
	1975	10,000	Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.	To help restore and replace library materials damaged by the 1974 tornado.
Delaware State College	1974	50,000	an unspecified source	To assist in the purchase of library materials.
	1975	2,000	D.S.C. Alumni Association	To help purchase a tower clock for the library.
Fayetteville State Univ.	1975	5,087	The Chesnutt Estate	To assist in the purchase of library materials and books.
Jackson State University	1970-1975	50,000	Council on Library Resources	To enhance and encourage greater utilization of library resources for courses in the humanities.
Morgan State University	1975	600	Industry-University Cluster Program Members	To help underwrite the enrollment of 20 students in a mini-course in library instructions.
North Carolina A&T State University	1975	375	The Southern Education Foundation	Support for a librarian to attend a conference.

Institution	Year of Award	Amount Awarded	Donors	Purpose of Award
North Carolina A&T State University	1976	750	The Southern Education Foundation	To assist in the sponsoring of a conference entitled, " Strengthening the Role of the Library in the Academic Life of Colleges and Universities.
	1976	20,000	The Council on Library Resources	To help strengthen the Role of the Library in the Academic Life of Colleges
North Carolina Central University	1972	50,000	The Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities	To enhance the use of the library among undergraduate students.
Prairie View A&M University	1972	50,000	The Moody Foundation	To assist in the development of library materials.
	1972	5,000	The Clark Foundation	To assist in the purchase of medical books for the School of Nursing.
	1973	5,000	The Clark Foundation	To assist in the further development of library resources.
	1974	50,000	The Moody Foundation	To assist in the purchase of books.
	1974	5,000	The Moody Foundation	To assist in the purchase of books.
	1975	50,000	The Moody Foundation	To assist in the purchase of books.

Institution	Year of Award	Amount Awarded	Donors	Purpose of Award
Texas Southern University	1970	30,000	The Ford Foundation	To provide books and staff for the Law Library
	1974	20,000	The Sloan Foundation	To assist in the purchase of books for the study of business.
	1973	5,000	The American Bankers Institute	To assist in the purchase of books for the study of business
Winston-Salem State University	1975	3,700	Non-specified source	For the purchase of solinet terminals
	1975	1,010	Non-specified source	To assist with initial cost of a solinet terminal.
TOTAL		453,719		

Thirteen historically public black colleges received a total of 453,719 from various foundations and other endowed organizations. This is a dismal level of support for the libraries of historically public black colleges from foundations considering that the time span for this aspect of the study was a five-year period.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES:

As a means of further examining the progress made by historically public black colleges' libraries, total expenditures for libraries for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were compared. Table VII provides a comparative overview of total expenditures for libraries within the thirty-four institutions.

TABLE VII

TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES FOR OAPNC-AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS FOR 1973 THROUGH 1975

Institutions	Total Expenditures for 1973-74	Total Expenditures for 1974-75	1974-75 Comparative Differences
Alabama A&M University	279,432	386,000	+106,568
Alabama State University	231,518	448,553	+217,035
Albany State College	240,661	239,000	- 1,661
Alcorn State University	301,611	269,557	- 32,054
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	130,091	242,242	+112,151
Bowie State College	214,299	382,163	+167,864
Central State University	226,107	255,930	+ 29,823
Cheyney State College	400,000	600,000	+200,000
Coppin State College	209,192	314,873	+105,681
Delaware State College	136,180	392,794	+256,614
Elizabeth City State Univ.	140,512	204,636	+ 64,124
Fayetteville State Univ.	139,103	341,727	+202,624
Florida A&M University	670,167	778,994	+108,827
Fort Valley State College	294,252	337,269	+ 43,017
Grambling State University	256,014	296,918	+ 40,914
Jackson State University	636,133	422,837	-213,296
Kentucky State University	149,665	328,971	+189,306
Langston University	104,680	96,000	- 8,680
Lincoln University (Mo.)	75,000	79,500	+ 4,500
Lincoln University (Pa.)	150,000	208,148	+ 58,148
Miss. Valley State Univ.	226,406	222,025	- 4,375
Morgan State University	450,000	612,032	+162,032
Norfolk State College	399,177	450,000	+ 50,823
N. C. A&T State University	373,893	666,999	+293,106
N. C. Central University	409,785	618,881	+209,096
Prairie View A&M University	359,702	414,824	+ 55,122
Savannah State College	229,000	244,000	+ 15,000
S. C. State College	185,209	420,373	+235,164
Southern University System			
Baton Rouge	319,776	383,413	+ 63,637
New Orleans	200,000	239,021	+ 39,021
Shreveport	70,296	95,431	+ 25,135
Tennessee State University	329,568	466,777	+ 63,637
Texas Southern University	350,077	469,921	+119,844
Virginia State College	275,973	398,113	+122,140
West Virginia State College	252,097	240,521	- 11,576
Winston-Salem State Univ.	144,133	228,509	+ 84,376
TOTALS	$9,559,703	$12,796,952	$3,237,249

Table VII shows that 28 of the 34 institutions increased their total expenditures for library services during the 1974-75 school year. Total funds expended for the 1973-74 academic year was 9,559,703 dollars. Whereas expenditures for the 1974-75 school year totaled 12,796,952 dollars. Seven institutions increased total library expenditures by 200,000 dollars or more. Institutions increasing their total expenditures by 200,000 or more are NORTH CAROLINA A&T which increased its 1974-75 total expenditure by $293,106. NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIVERSITY was followed by DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE, 256,614, SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE with 235,164, ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY with 217,035, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY with 290,096, FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY with 202,624, and CHEYNEY STATE with 200,000.

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION:

Professional librarians have become increasingly aware of the benefits to be derived from pooling their resources with those of other interested libraries in the same community, region, state or nation. The most frequently cited type of inter-institutional cooperation is the inter-library loan program. Many of the institutions have expanded and enhanced their efforts at inter-institutional cooperation to include unique and useful programs.

ALABAMA A&M UNIVERSITY and ALABAMA STATE are participants in the collection and evaluation of materials about black Americans, which is sponsored by the Alabama Center for Higher Education. These two universities also participate in the Alabama Consortium for the Development of Higher Education--a cooperative effort involving seven diverse institutions of higher education in the state of Alabama.

BOWIE STATE COLLEGE is a participant in an inter-institutional arrangement that permits its students to borrow books from seven state colleges in Maryland.

CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY is a member of the Dayton-Miami Valley consortium, which consists of fourteen public and academic libraries. Some cooperative ventures of the group are joint purchase of materials, 16 millimeter films, the publication of a union list of serials, personnel and library directories and 16mm film catalogs. Cooperative arrangements for transporting materials among the fourteen institutions has been approved by the president's group of the Dayton-Miami Valley consortium.

CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE is a participant in the direct delivery system connecting all major colleges and public libraries in the state of Pennsylvania.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY and NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIVERSITY participate in the southeastern Library Network System, popularly referred to as Solinet. This computer network links 84 libraries in a ten-state region to accelerate cataloging, ordering, record keeping, and circulation of books throughout the system. Each library is linked to the system by a computer terminal and telephone.

JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY and TENNESSEE STATE participate in the union list of periodicals which is a state-wide listing of periodicals housed in the libraries of Mississippi and Tennessee respectively.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania is a member of the Tri-State College Library Cooperative, an association of twenty-six colleges and research libraries located in Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The collective resources of the member libraries are shared through inter-library loan.

MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY is a member and participant in the Maryland Libraries Center for Automated Processing.

All faculty members of PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY, as a part of the TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY system, have library card accessibility to various libraries. As a participant in the Texas Information Exchange, faculty members are provided access to every major research library in Texas by teletype.

The current thrusts toward cooperative and inter-institutional arrangements are a reflection of certain all too familiar problems marking American higher education today. The impetus is, of course, the growing pressure on institutions of higher education to create, communicate, and apply new knowledge, to spread opportunities and benefits of such a process to the American public at large, and to do so within available wherewithal. The vast majority of the thirty-four institutions affiliated with OAPNC are doing precisely that. For these institutions' constant striving for joint effort is the need for enhancement of quality through resource improvement and effective utilization of facilities and personnel.

STUDENT SERVICES:

The survey provides evidence that increased services are being offered to students enrolled and community members. One method utilized by many has been the extension of the hours the library remains open on a daily basis. The institution revealing the greatest number of hours of access to students is SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY (Baton Rouge Campus), which offers students 98 hours of library service weekly. SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY is followed by DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE, which reported being open 95 hours per week. NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIVERSITY reported 94 hours of library accessibility to students on a weekly basis, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY reported 93 hours, TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY with 91 hours, FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY, MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, and PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY with 87 hours. Table VIII provides an individual institutional overview of total hours each library is open.

TABLE VIII

WEEKLY LIBRARY SERVICE HOURS OF TRADITIONALLY PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Institutions	Monday Through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
Alabama A&M University	65	6	6	77
Alabama State University	65	7	7	79
Albany State College	65	9	3	77
Alcorn State University	68	4	8	80
Univ. of Ark. at Pine Bluff	75	4	7	86
Bowie State College	65	7	8	80
Central State University	65	4	6	75
Cheyney State College	67	-	5	72
Coppin State College	74	4	-	78
Delaware State College	80	5	10	95
Elizabeth City State Univ.	65	5	4	74
Fayetteville State Univ.	70	9	8	87
Florida A&M University	70	6	5	81
Fort Valley State College	67	4	7	78
Grambling State University	65	4	8	77
Jackson State University	69	9	5	83
Kentucky State University	70	7	6	83
Langston University	70	3	3	76
Lincoln University (Mo.)	67	8	7	82
Lincoln University (Pa.)	65	8	8	81
Miss. Valley State Univ.	65	4	4	73
Morgan State University	68	11	8	87
Norfolk State College	69	7	4	80
N. C. A&T State University	76	8	10	94
N. C. Central University	75	10	8	93
Prairie View A&M University	70	9	8	87
Savannah State College	65	5	5	85
S. C. State College	66	8	7	81
Southern University System				
Baton Rouge	80	8	10	98
New Orleans	71	4	-	75
Shreveport	65	4	-	69
Tennessee State University	70	8	3	81
Texas Southern University	75	10	6	91
Virginia State College	66	8	4	78
West Virginia State College	72	5	5	82
Winston-Salem State Univ.	66	5	3	74

Thirty-two of the thirty-four librarians reported having open stacks, which contribute to the library services for students.

Ten librarians reported that the merger of the audio-visual departments of their institutions with the libraries has occurred. A very successful merger of the two has occurred at ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY. The Library and Educational Media Center have been combined to form the Learning Resources Center. The Learning Resources Center is predicated upon the concept that the center is a place where learning occurs rather than one in which materials are stored. The staff members of the center make materials and services available to students and faculty members. The staff members of the LRC assist in the development of media instructional materials and individualized packages for students to utilize.

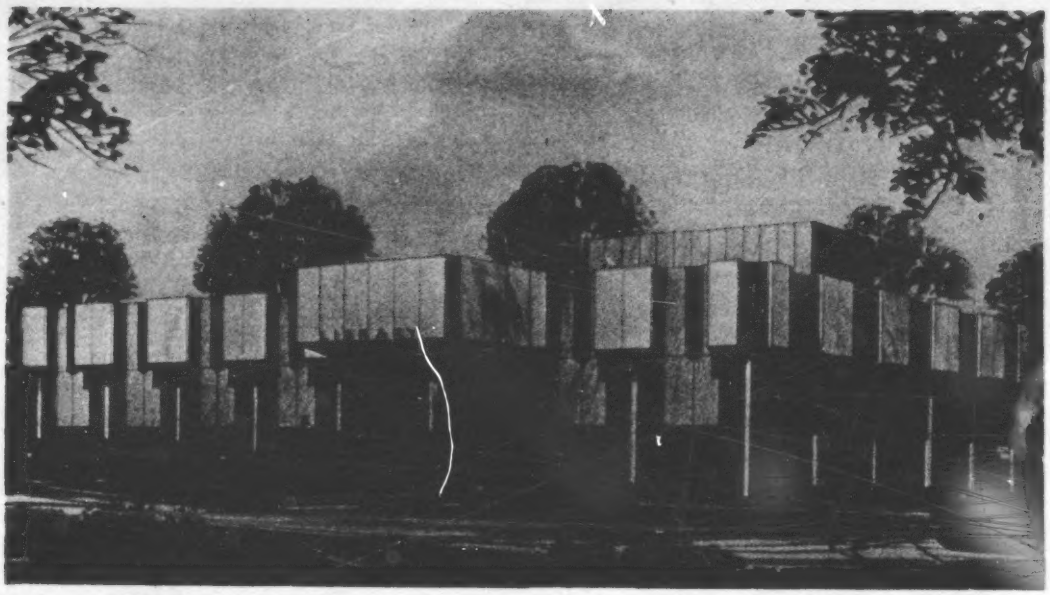
Further evidence of programmatic change in the libraries of historically public black colleges is evidenced by the fact that 16 library directors suggested that they are converting their library classification systems from the Dewey System to the Library of Congress System.

Survey respondents suggested that increased efforts and innovative programs are being initiated and instituted by librarians for the purpose of increasing utilization of the library by students. The traditional tour and orientation program were the most commonly cited program designed to encourage increased student usage of the library. Other programs being utilized include Project Lamp at JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY. (Project Lamp is a library oriented teaching program for courses in the humanities and the social sciences to promote greater use of library resources in the learning process.) Students attending BOWIE STATE COLLEGE are provided an opportunity to learn more about library services due to lectures presented by reference librarians in each section of the humanities course. PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY recognizes and awards first and second place awards to students having the best student library collection. NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY librarians sponsor contests to encourage students to use library materials. The library staff of MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY co-sponsors with the university art gallery special traveling exhibits as a means of increasing students' understanding of and utilization of library services and materials. These are but a few examples of what is being done by professional librarians in their efforts to promote increased understanding and utilization of the library by students.

CONCLUSION:

Progress in the upgrading and expansion of collections, staff and services of libraries in traditionally public black colleges and universities is apparent. Nevertheless, a tremendous amount of work has to be done if these institutions are to gain parity with comparable institutions. Although certain deficiences exist, the chief executives and directors of library services of these institutions are to be commended for the progressive developments that are reflected in this report. The solution to this entire problem lies essentially in increased funding for these libraries from the following four sources: the state legislatures, the federal government, alumni associations, private

foundations and other philanthropic organizations. Despite the fact that most states use a formula based on enrollment to allocate funds on an equal basis, such formulas will not provide effective or satisfactory remedies for past inequities in funding. Indeed, one of the pressing problems of the traditionally public black colleges continues to be that of a defensible attack upon the dissolution of deficiences caused by the historic inequities of past financial and professional support.



The Lyman B. Brooks Library

Norfolk State College